

FIG. 1

C1

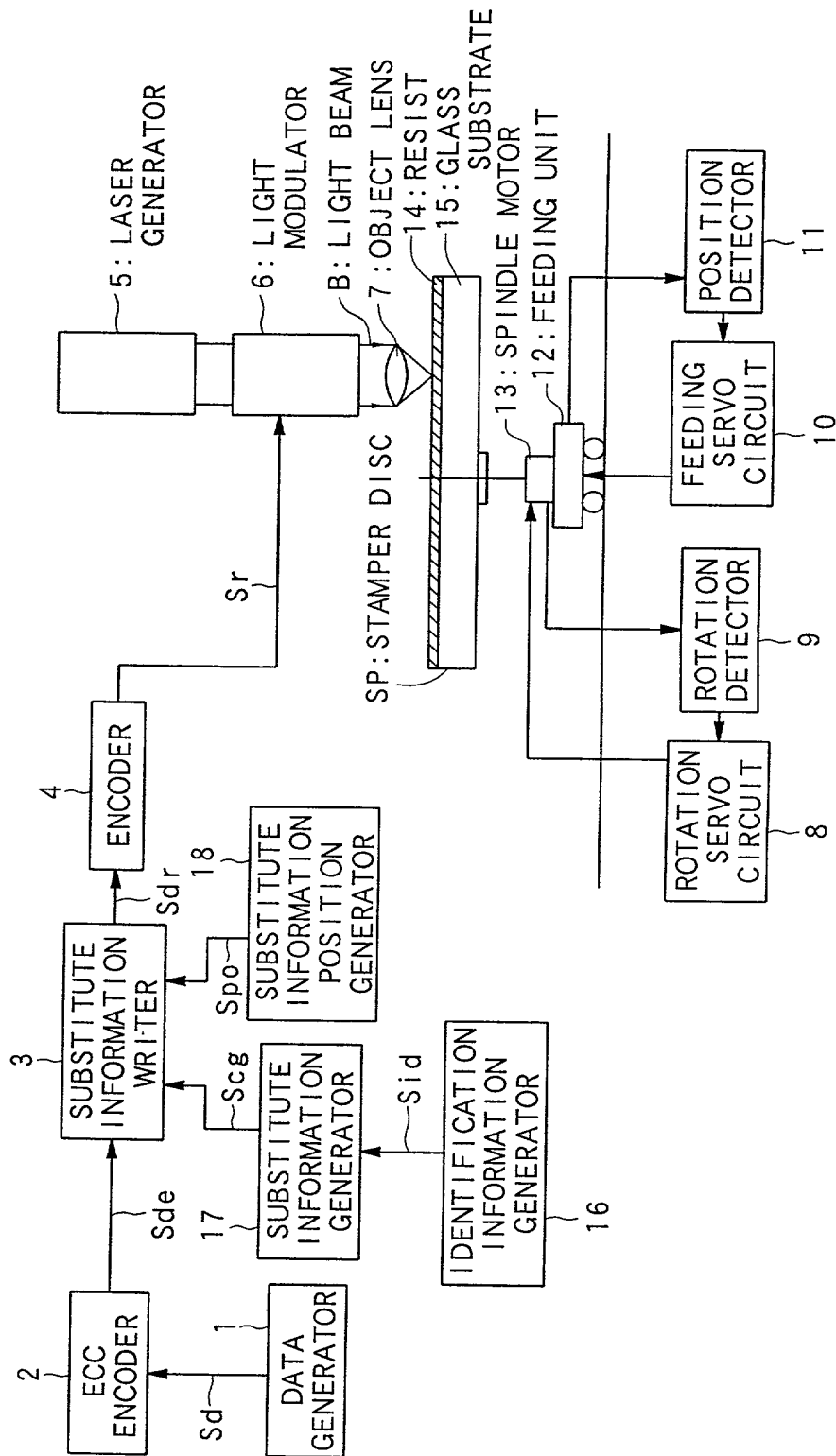
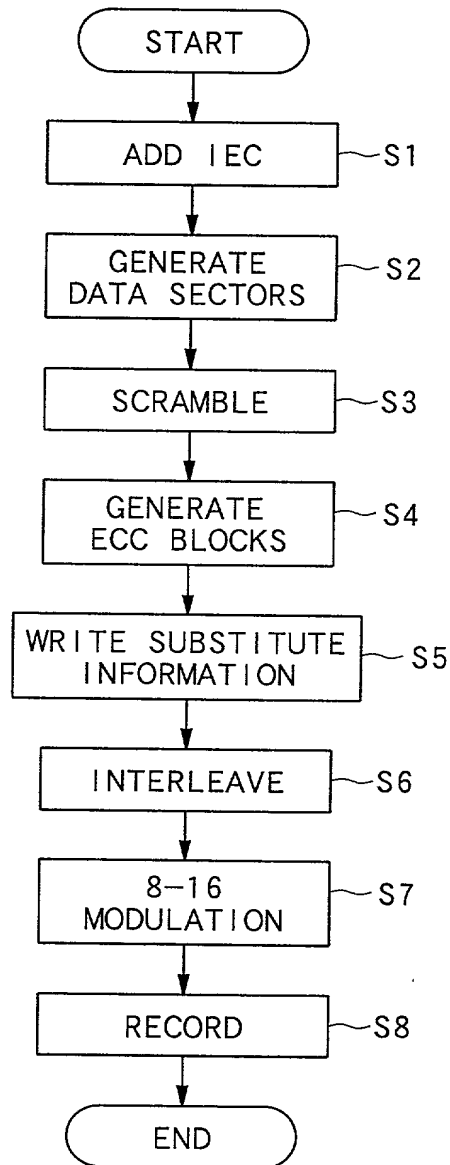


FIG. 2



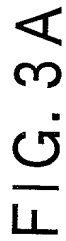
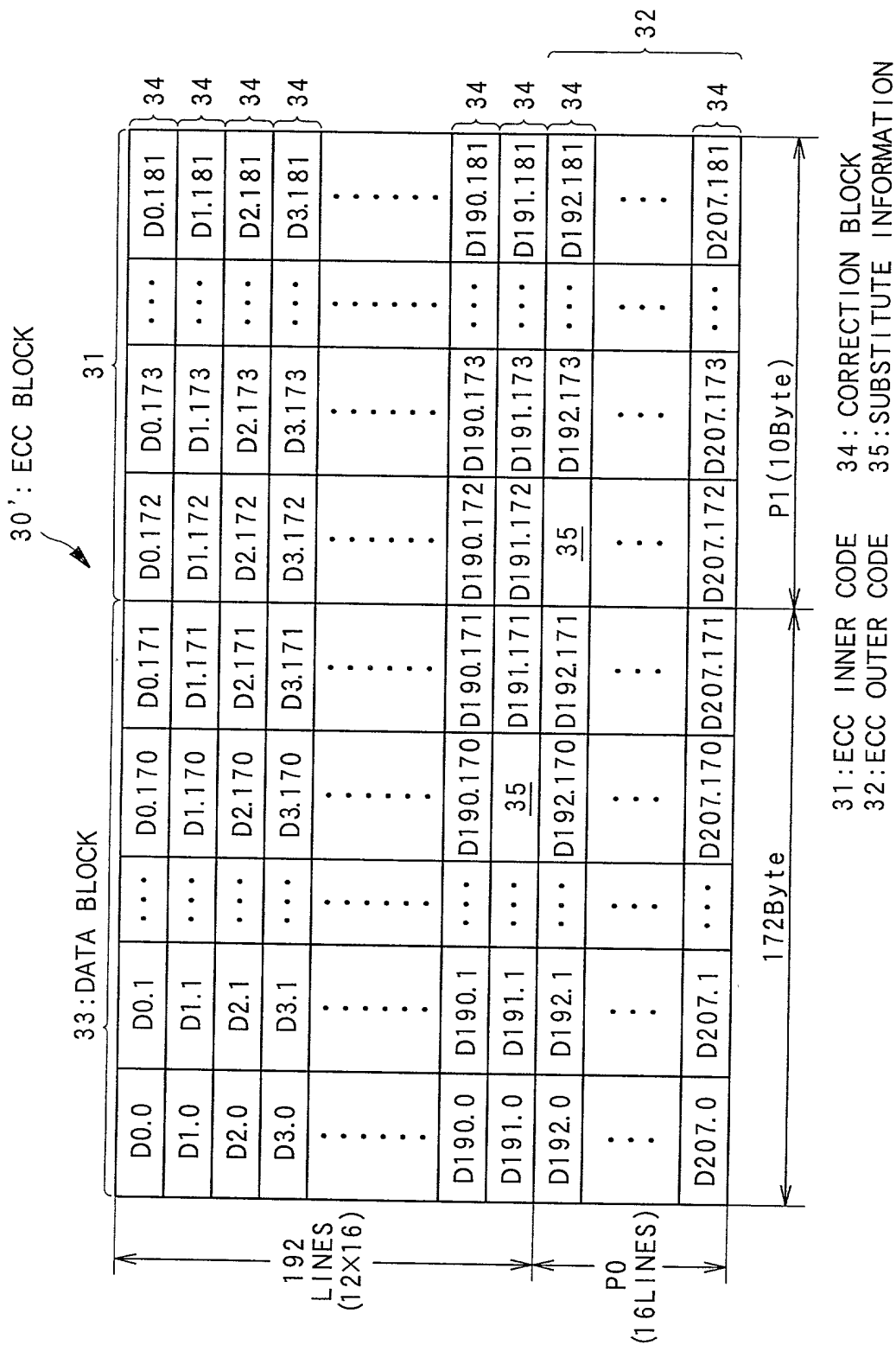


FIG. 4



The diagram illustrates the recording format, showing the flow of data from a 30' ECC block to a recording sector and then to a sync frame.

30' : ECC BLOCK

The ECC block is divided into two main sections:

- 34: CORRECTION BLOCK** (182 BYTES): Contains data blocks D0.0, D0.1, D0.172, D0.181, D191.0, D191.171, D191.172, D191.181, and D207.181.
- 32: ECC OUTER CODE** (182x16 BYTES): Contains data blocks D0.181, D0.172, D0.1, D0.0, D191.181, D191.172, D191.171, and D191.0.

33: DATA BLOCK (172 BYTES) and **31: ECC INNER CODE (10 BYTES)** are extracted from the ECC block and processed by **INTERLEAVE** and **DEINTERLEAVE** operations.

40: RECORDING SECTOR (182 BYTES): The interleaved data is recorded in a sector. The sector is divided into a **RECORDING SECTOR** (182 BYTES) and a **RECORDING SECTOR** (182 BYTES). The sector is further divided into a **RECORDING SECTOR** (182 BYTES) and a **RECORDING SECTOR** (182 BYTES).

42: SYNC FRAME (42 BYTES): The recording sector is processed by **8-16 MODULATION** and **8-16 DEMODULATION** to produce a sync frame. The sync frame is divided into a **HEADER** (43 BYTES) and a **DATA** (42 BYTES) section. The sync frame is further divided into a **HEADER** (43 BYTES) and a **DATA** (42 BYTES) section.

26 SYNC FRAMES = 1 RECORDING SECTOR

DVD etc

FIG. 6

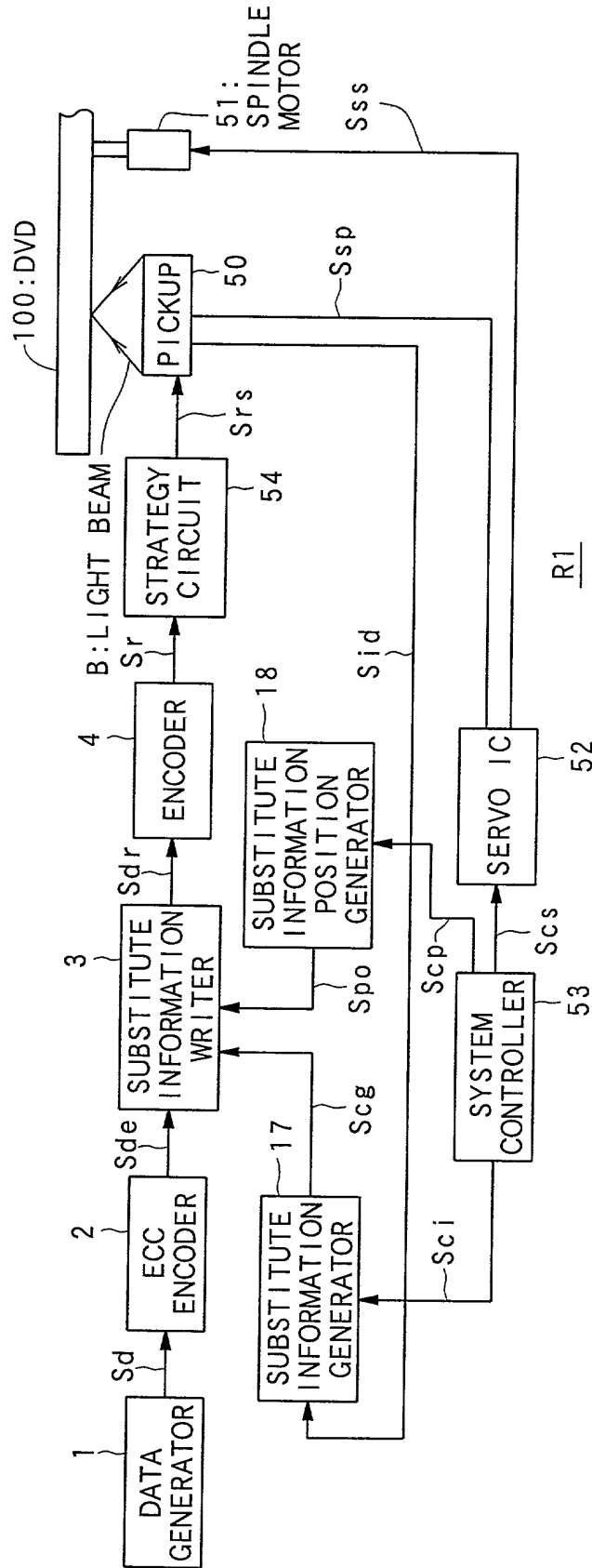
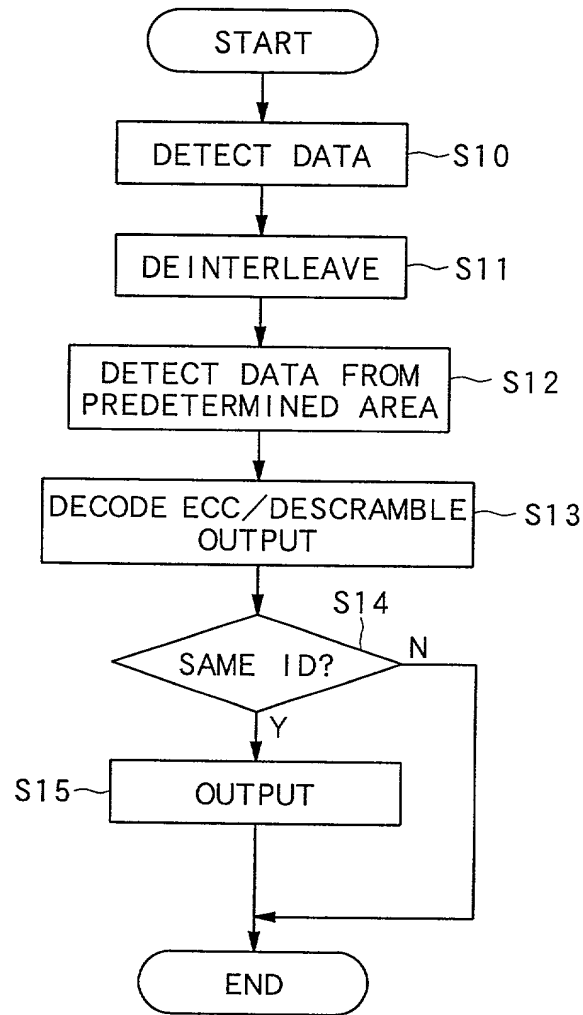


FIG. 8



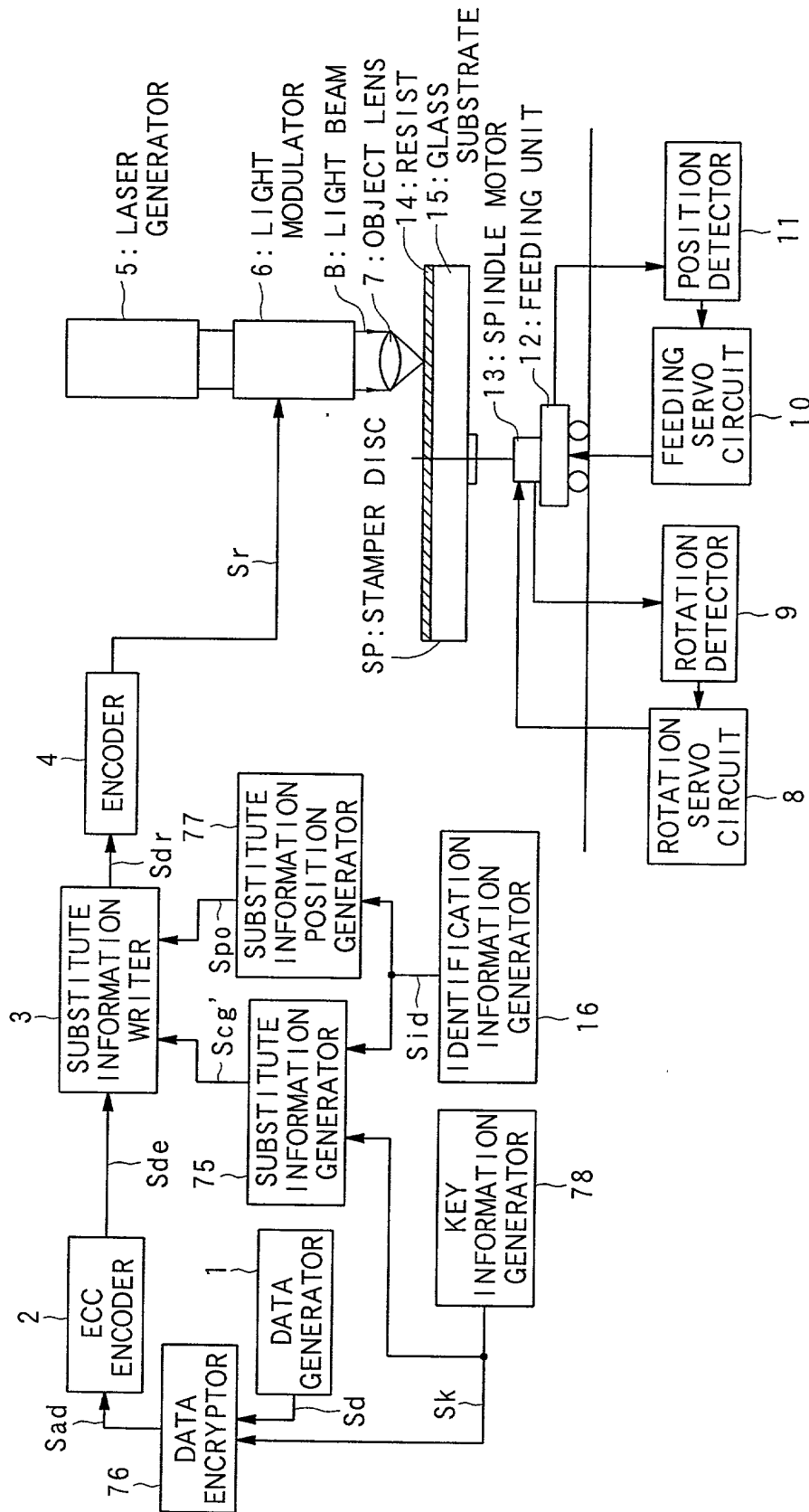
C2

FIG.10A

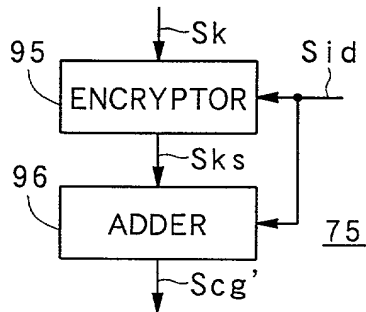


FIG.10C

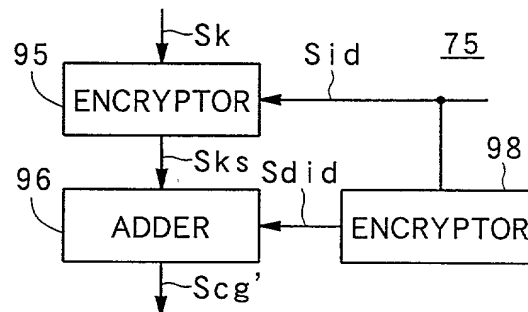


FIG.10B

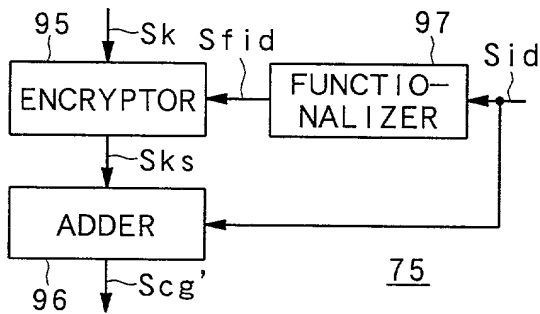


FIG.10D

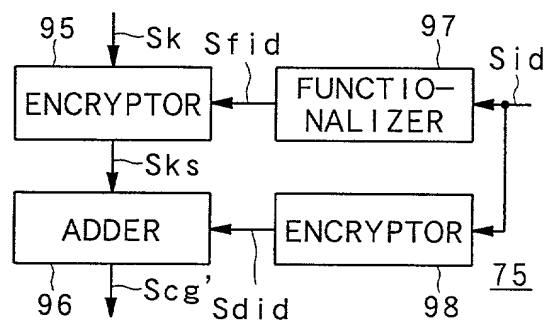


FIG.10E

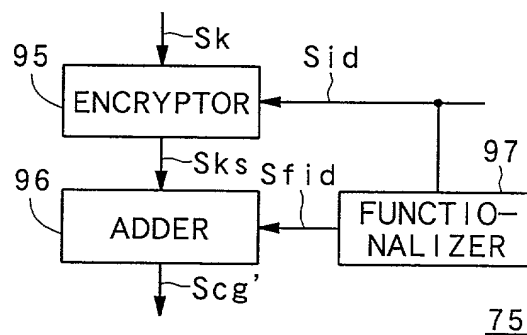


FIG. 10A

FIG.11

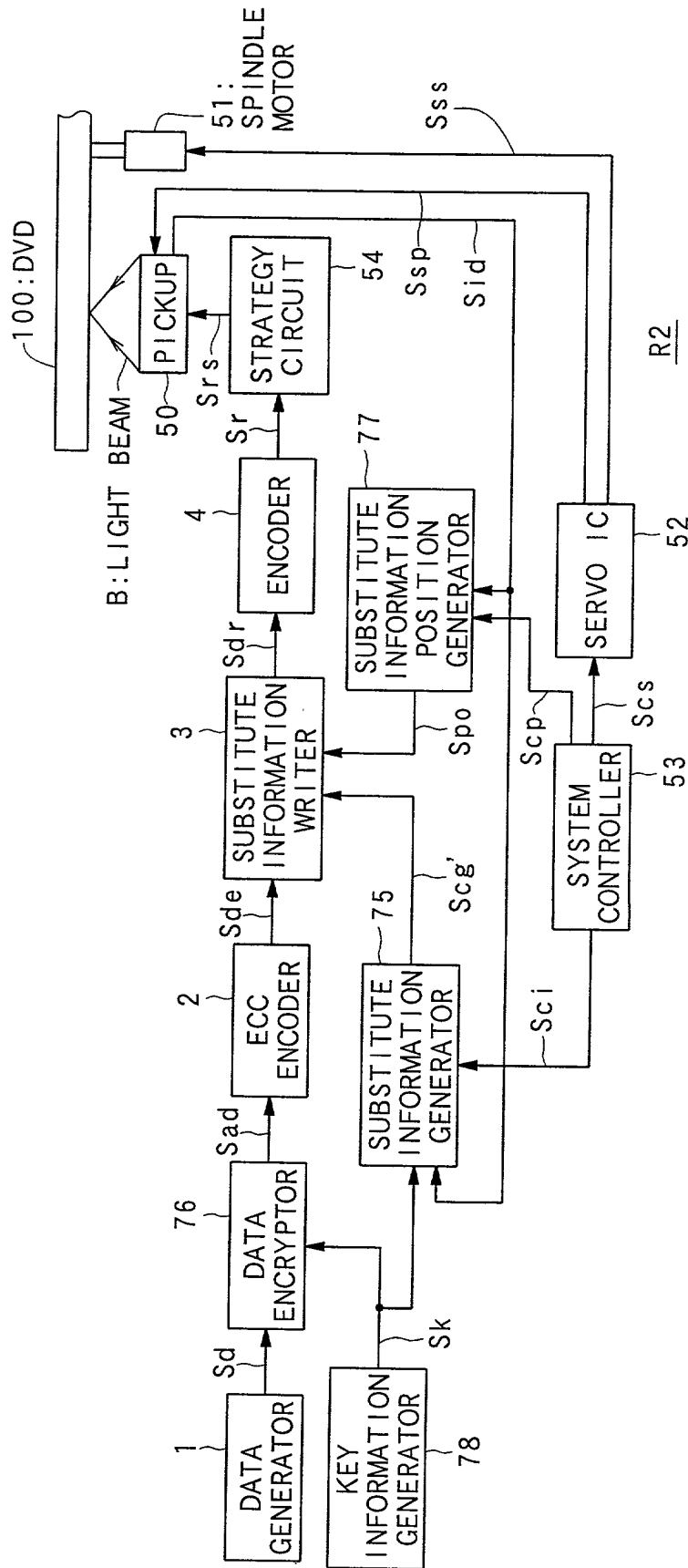


FIG. 12

